The Suffragist

FIVE CENTS

WEEKLY PAPER OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

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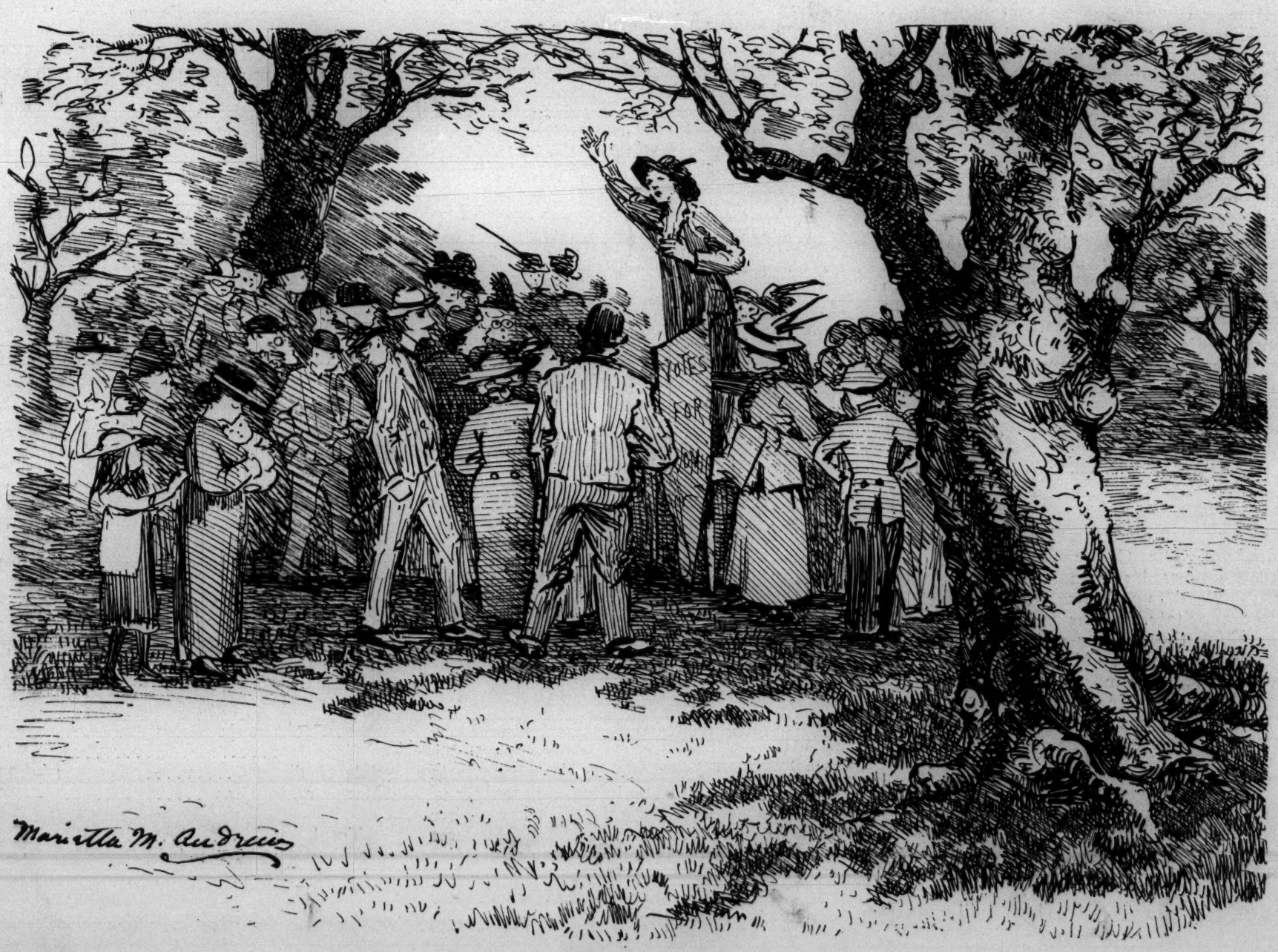

SIGNS OF SPRING

NOTES OF THE WEEK

SITUATION IN CONGRESS

In the Senate

On April 7th the Woman Suffrage Committee of the Senate reported favorably the Bristow Resolution for a woman suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, and the resolution was placed upon the calendar. This measure, officially Senate Joint Resolution No. 130, is identical with the Chamberlain Resolution, which was voted on adversely on March 19th. Thirty-five Senators voted for and thirty-four against the measure. On the following day it was reintroduced by Senator Bristow and was referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage. As a result of the favorable report it is now reinstated in the position occupied before its defeat in March.

In the House

The suffrage amendment remains in the Judiciary Committee unreported.

On April 6th Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania introduced a bill identical with the Shafroth Resolution, which was introduced in the Senate on March 20th. This bill, which was referred to the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage and to the House Judiciary Committee, provides for an amendment to the United States Constitution establishing a national initiative and referendum on the subject of woman suffrage. By its terms when eight per cent of the voters of any State sign an initiative petition asking for a referendum on woman suffrage such a referendum must be held in the State. The Congressional Union refuses to accept this bill as being in any sense a substitute for the Bristow-Mondell suffrage amendment, now before Congress, and points out to members of Congress who are supporting the initiative and referendum measure that such support is not considered by suffragists as establishing a good record on the suffrage question when it is accompanied by opposition to the Bristow-Mondell resolution.

The May Demonstrations

Preparations in every State in the Union for a nation-wide demonstration in behalf of the Bristow-Mondell woman suffrage amendment now before Congress are about complete. The Congressional Union has either conferred personally with the local suffrage leaders or has sent a representative into every State, and has assisted in arrangements for the demonstrations, which will take various forms. Many cities will have processions, many more outdoor mass meetings. Indoor rallies, luncheons, banquets, balls and pageants have been planned. At every meeting resolutions will be passed demanding quick action on the part of Congress in passing the suffrage amendment. On May 9th delegates from every Congressional District in the United States will meet in Washington. At half past twelve these delegates will hold a brief meeting in the Belasco Theater, and at half past one will join a great procession which will march from Lafayette Square up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol. After a demonstration on the Capitol steps, the first one ever held there by suffragists, the resolutions will be presented to the Congressmen. Full accounts of the two demonstrations, as far as plans have developed, will be found in this issue of the Suffragist.

The Suffrage Ball

This week will be the last opportunity to secure tickets for the suffrage ball to be held in the ballroom of the Hotel Willard, on the evening of April 21. Tickets, which include refreshments, are $2 and may be obtained at the headquarters of the Congressional Union, 1420 F Street, or from any member of the Committee on Arrangements, the committee being Mrs. Robert Baker, Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins. The ball will be a brilliant entertainment, as well as a dancing party. Exhibition dancing by experts in the tango, one-step, maxixe and other new dances, and a competition by skilled amateurs in the one-step will be features of the ball. For the competition handsome prizes are offered.

PROGRAM OF THE WEEK

Sunday, April 19—Regular Weekly Tea, Congressional Union Headquarters, 1420 F Street Northwest, 4 to 6. Speakers, Miss Mary Brennan of Seattle, Washington. Subject, "The Western Women's Vote Next November."

Monday, April 20—Street Meeting, corner Tenth and D, 8 P. M. Speakers, Miss Mary Brennan, Mrs. Rose Berrell.

Tuesday, April 21—Suffrage Ball, the New Willard.

Wednesday, April 22—Kann's Store, corner Eighth and Pennsylvania Avenue, noon. Speaker, Miss Mary Brennan.

Street Meeting, corner Tenth and D, 8 P. M. Speaker, Mrs. Kealty Clagett.

Thursday, April 23—Baltimore; Women's College. Equal Suffrage League, 821 N. Charles Street, 4:30 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. Wm. Kent, Miss Eliza Lord.

Washington, D. C.: Street Meeting, Seventh and H, 8 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. M. E. Brooke and Miss Mary Brennan.

Friday, April 24—Parlor of the "Dolly Madison," 1014 Vermont Avenue, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Mary Brennan. Home of Miss Emily Carr, 2127 R Street, at 8 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell and Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson.

Saturday, April 25—Street Meeting, Ninth and E, 8 P. M. Speakers, Miss Lucy Burns and Mrs. Rose Berrell.

NEW MEMBERS

Miss Virginia Harned, the celebrated actress, who has been playing Anna Karenina this season, was in Washington last week, and before she left she became a member of the Congressional Union. With her on her visit to headquarters was Miss Margeret Gordon, formerly leading woman with Miss Maude Adams. Miss Gordon, who is playing this season with Miss Harned, also joined the Union.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Our bill which was defeated in the Senate on March 19th, was reintroduced on the following day, and has already received a favorable report from the Senate Committee, being now back on the floor of the Senate awaiting final action. In the House our measure is still before the Judiciary Committee. It is imperative that we make every effort to show Congress the determination and strength of the suffrage movement, so that favorable action on the measure may be secured during the present session. To do this, we have organized a nation-wide suffrage demonstration on behalf of the Federal amendment for the second of May, and a procession in Washington the following week, at which the resolutions and petitions gathered all over the country will be presented to Congress. In order to make a success of these great National undertakings, a large expenditure of money is necessary. We appeal to women in all parts of the country to send some contribution toward the fund to cover these expenses, which are being incurred, and to enable us to carry on our future work on the same scale as that in which it has been conducted in the past.

MARY MORRIS LOCKWOOD,
Treasurer Congressional Union.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $50,000 FUND FOR SECURING PASSAGE OF FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

(Fund opened December 7th, 1912. Donations, membership fees and tickets are here listed, receipts from the purely business department of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions From April 6th to April 11th, 1914.

A Business Friend	$5.00
Mr. Wilmer Atkinson	10.00
Mr. S. J. West	1.00
Mrs. Knox Taylor	5.00
Mrs. W. W. Ford	9.25
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Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest	2.00
Miss Mary Conkle	1.00
Mr. Benton MacKaye	1.00
Mrs. T. H. Cureton (Collected)	2.00
Mrs. Stephanie Burrell	5.00
Anonymous	.10
Rep. Frank T. O'Hair	1.00
The Indo-American Book Co.	1.00
Collection	6.04
Sale of Tickets	59.00
Membership Fees	5.50
Total	$333.89
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	31,134.14
Total to April 11th, 1914	$31,468.03

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THE SUFFRAGE BALL

The big suffrage ball, for which the various committees have been working for weeks, will be held next Tuesday night, April 21st, in the large ballroom of the Hotel Willard. The organizers of the ball have devised so many novel features that the ball has taken on the character of a brilliant entertainment. Non-dancers as well as dancers will have an evening of rare delight. Besides the usual old standbys in the way of dances, many of the newest dances, the one-step, hesitation, tango, maxixe, etc., will be danced in the general program. The climax of the evening will be the exhibition dancing by professionals and semi-professionals, as well as amateurs, and the competitive dancing which is open only to amateurs. For this competition the one-step and the hesitation waltz only will be danced. Two beautiful silver prizes will be awarded the best dancing couple. Judges of the competitive dancing will be Mr. Myron Parker, Jr., Mr. Ormsby McCammon, Mr. T. J. Fuller and Captain Theodore Baldwin, Jr. The committee plans to have an inter-city competition between Washington and Baltimore, and an inter-collegiate competition. A special committee consisting of Mr. Joseph E. Gunster, of the Catholic University; Mr. H. G. Benneman and Mr. Jack Chapman, of George Washington University; Mr. J. W. Green, of Maryland Agricultural College; Mr. Edward M. Donnelly and Mr. John W. Murphy, of Georgetown University, is assisting Mrs. Robert W. Baker in arranging this inter-collegiate contest.

The exhibition dancing will begin at about 11 o'clock. Among the couples who have entered for this event are Mr. Myron Parker, Jr., who will dance a one-step with his sister, Miss Ruth Parker; Mr. Stuart H. A. Gilmore and Miss Elise Orme, who will dance the Argentine tango; Mr. King Stone and Miss Ruth Anderson, who will dance the castle walk; Mr. John Hemphill and Miss Ruth Parker, who will dance a hesitation waltz; Captain Castillo, of the Cuban army, and Miss Emily Beatty, who will dance the maxixe; and Mr. Caldwell Davidson and Miss Willie Louise Lowry, who will dance the innovation. Miss Lowry, who is a daughter of Col. Sumpter Lowry, of Tampa, Fla., is an enthusiastic dancer, a pupil of the Vernon Castles. The competitive dances will follow the exhibition and will probably last until a late hour.

The best music is promised, the well known Meyer Davis Orchestra having been secured for the occasion. Light refreshments will be served, ices, punch, cakes and sandwiches forming the menu. The price of the ticket, $2, includes this collation. Among those who have already secured boxes are Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. S. M. B. Young and Miss Sheldon Jackson.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, who is chairman of the ball, is expected to attend and to bring with her a group of New York friends. The long list of patronesses, among whom are many women prominent in official circles, and the large Girl's Committee, which includes many of the most socially popular young women in Washington, assures the success of the ball as well as attendance, beautiful gowns, and brilliant surroundings and social prestige are concerned. That it will be well managed goes without saying. In active charge of all arrangements are Mrs. Robert Baker, Mrs. William Kent and Mrs. Nevil Monroe Hopkins. Mr. Ormsby McCammon has kindly consented to be chairman of the Floor Committee, and he will be assisted by Mr. Peachy Spencer, who is considered one of the best dancers in the capital. Among those who have shown active interest in the arrangements for the ball are Mrs. Ormsby McCammon, Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest and Miss Aline Solomon, the well known artist and former vice-president of the Martha Washington Chapter of the D. A. R.

Miss Morgan, who is a niece of Gifford Pinchot, is chairman of the Girls' Committee, and associated with her on the committee are the following: Miss Callie Hoke Smith, daughter of Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia; Miss Marie Peary, daughter of Rear Admiral Peary; Miss Emily Beatty, daughter of Rear Admiral Frank Beatty; Miss Helen Buchanan, daughter of General James A. Buchanan; Miss Daesha Allen, daughter of Colonel Allen; Miss Elizabeth Kent, daughter of Representative William A. Kent of California; Miss Marcia Murdock, daughter of Representative Victor Murdock of Kansas; and Miss Edith Goode, whose charming acting in the suffrage plays last winter was greatly admired.

MISS CALLIE HOKE SMITH
Member of the Girls' Committee

The following prominent women have kindly consented to act as patronesses of the suffrage ball:

Mrs. Franklin K. Lane
Mrs. Henry F. Ashurst
Mrs. Charles S. Thomas
Mrs. Robert M. La Follette
Mrs. Key Pittman
Mrs. Albert Cummins
Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh
Mrs. Gilbert Hitchcock
Mrs. John Shafroth
Miss Alma Perkins
Mrs. William F. Borland
Mrs. James W. Bryan
Mrs. Howard Sutherland
Mrs. Claudius M. Stone
Mrs. Frank Mondell
Mrs. Henry Danforth
Mrs. Henry George, Jr.
Mrs. Andrew Peters
Mrs. Victor Murdock
Mrs. Solomon Prouty
Mrs. James Good
Mrs. Joseph Knowland
Mrs. Ormsby McCammon
Mrs. Harry Hyland Kerr
Mrs. Charles Howery
Mrs. Stephen Olen Richey
Mrs. Joseph Mitchell
Mrs. Morven Thompson
Mrs. William Barrett Ridgeley
Mrs. Delos Blodgett
Mrs. William H. Claggett, Jr.
Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest
Mrs. Robert Baker
Mrs. Eliphalet Andrews
Mrs. George Odell
Mrs. Gilson Gardner
Mrs. Irving Moller
Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood
Mrs. Christian Dominique Hemmick
Mrs. Elmer Black
Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr.
Mrs. Sidney Ballou
Mrs. George Barnett
Mrs. Warner Baldwin Bayley
Mrs. Frank Beatty
Mrs. John Blair
Mrs. Alexander Britton
Mrs. William D. Connor
Mrs. George Dunlop
Mrs. David Fairchild
Mrs. J. C. Fremont
Mrs. T. J. D. Fuller
Mrs. Thurlow Gordon
Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor
Mrs. Frazier Head
Mrs. John B. Henderson
Mrs. William A. Hill
Mrs. Robert Hinckley
Mrs. L. O. Howard
Mrs. Charles Marbury
Mrs. Balthaser Meyer
Mrs. Ross Perry
Miss Janet Richards
Mrs. George Rublee
Mrs. John Blair Spencer
Miss Aline Solomons
Mrs. Herbert Augustine Smith
Mrs. Richard Wainwright
Mrs. John J. White
Mrs. Harvey Wiley
Miss Flora Wilson
Mrs. S. M. B. Young

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

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Vol. II APRIL 18, 1914 No. 16

The Suffragist

Weekly paper of the

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SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 130, AND HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 1, Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Sec. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:
In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:
In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

Discussed:
In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demands immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914.
Debated almost continuously until March 19th.

Voted Upon:
In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed.

Reintroduced:
In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:
In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:
In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: Before the Judiciary Committee.

PLATFORM PLEDGES

Mr. Bryan in a signed editorial in his paper, The Commoner, defends the President's action in demanding the repeal of the free canal tolls measure in spite of the free toll plank in the Democratic platform of 1912. Mr. Bryan says: "A platform is a pledge and is binding upon an official as the command of a military officer is upon a subordinate—the statement cannot be made stronger." But—when conditions change, he states, it becomes necessary to forget the platform. Why does this not also apply to the suffrage question, we are at once moved to ask. Conditions have changed with regard to suffrage also since the Baltimore platform was adopted. When the Baltimore platform was written certain suffragist leaders waited on Mr. Bryan and appealed to him to endorse woman suffrage in the platform. Mr. Bryan refused. The suffrage movement was then riding a rapidly advancing wave, but the wave was yet far out in the incoming tide. Hardly could one guess the size of it when it should reach the shore. But now the wave has become irresistible. Woman suffrage has taken possession of the country. Even the last strongholds of reaction have succumbed. Not a Southern State that has not a strong suffrage group. In old New Orleans, in San Antonio, in a dozen other southern cities the women are holding street meetings to listening, approving crowds. On May 2d, only a few days away, there will be a great demonstration in every community in the United States, calling upon Congress to pass the Bristow suffrage amendment. On May 9th delegates from every Congressional District in the country will meet in Washington with copies of those resolutions, and every Congressman will be served with a notice of what his constituents wish him to do about woman suffrage. Many things have happened since the Baltimore platform was written. Three states and one territory have fully enfranchised their women. Another State has given them presidential suffrage.

If the alleged change in conditions justifies the President and the Democratic Party in doing something which the platform expressly says shall not be done, surely changed conditions permit the President and the party to take up something against which there was no declaration in the platform, as was the case with suffrage. After the attitude taken by the President, and by Secretary Bryan on the platform declarations with regard to the Panama tolls, we shall probably hear nothing further about its being impossible to take up the suffrage question owing to its not being included in the platform.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND SUFFRAGE

The Shafroth Resolution in the Senate now becomes the Shafroth-Palmer resolution in Congress. Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania has introduced into the House a measure identical with the Shafroth measure, which provides for an amendment to the United States Constitution establishing in any State a referendum on the subject of woman suffrage, whenever eight per cent of the voters of that State can be induced to sign an initiative petition. The Congressional Union wishes to make clear to members of Congress that suffragists refuse to accept the Shafroth-Palmer Resolution as a substitute for a direct suffrage measure. We shall continue to support the Bristow Resolution, which is the original suffrage measure, unamended and unaltered. We desire to say to Representative Palmer and other members of Congress who are supporting the suffrage initiative and referendum measure, that we do not consider this support any evidence of friendliness to suffrage when it is accompanied by opposition to the direct suffrage amendment, known as the Bristow-Mondell Resolution. Representative Palmer cannot pretend that in fathering the Shafroth resolution in the House he is making a record as a friend of woman suffrage. Mr. Palmer is an important member of the Democratic Party. He is chairman of the caucus, and it is not impossible that he will succeed Mr. Underwood as floor leader. What he does, how he votes on important measures is noticed. Now, Mr. Palmer voted in the caucus against the creation of a woman suffrage committee; he voted in the caucus against the woman suffrage amendment being taken up in Congress by his party. He cannot claim to be considered a friend of woman suffrage while he continues this course. It is true that he has introduced in the House this measure purporting to bring about, in some dim and speculative future, nation-wide woman suffrage. Certain other Congressmen, notably Senator Borah, who voted against a direct suffrage measure, now support the Shafroth amendment. However sincere they may be in supporting this initiative and referendum measure and however useful this measure may be in itself, we wish to emphasize once again that it is by their records on the direct suffrage amendment, the Bristow-Mondell bill, that they must stand or fall as far as their suffrage reputation is concerned.

The Bristow-Mondell amendment is a practical bill now before Congress which suffragists wish to see passed before this session adjourns. We do not care how members of Congress feel personally about suffrage. We are not interested in how many speeches they make in its behalf. We are concerned as to what *action* they secure from Congress on the Bristow-Mondell amendment and by their record on this matter they will be judged as being for or against suffrage.

THE MAY NINTH DEMONSTRATION

Washington Procession to Show Serious Purpose—Pageant Features Will Form Prelude to Parade—Chorus of 1,000 Voices to Sing Woman Composer's Marching Song

The Washington suffrage procession of May 9th, preparations for which are almost completed, will be different from any other such procession, in that it has a definite and an immediate object. Heretofore suffrage processions have been in the way of demonstration and propaganda work. They have been beautiful to look at, impressive in size and in the excellence of their organization; and the pageant features have, on the whole, been really educative of the advance of women from domesticity to public service. All this has been good. Very likely more of the same kind of educational work is necessary everywhere, as it certainly is in conservative localities. But the Washington procession has been organized from another motive. It is not to convert the District of Columbia that the women will march. It is not even to convert the members of Congress, although many of them need converting. The great procession that will form in the shadow of the White House on May 9th and will march the length of Pennsylvania Avenue to the National Capitol, has an important message to deliver. It has to inform the Congress of the United States that in every Congressional District in every State in the Union, men and women, their constituents, have met and have bade them pass the suffrage amendment now before Congress, and to do it without unnecessary delay. The really important part of the May 9th procession will be the delegates from the Congressional districts. All the rest of the procession will be merely an escort of those women who go to the Capitol to present the resolutions adopted all over the country on May 2nd.

However, it is very fitting that that escort present an impressive appearance. All suffrage processions should be beautiful. They should give the crowds that come out to see the suggestion that suffrage stands for beauty, for harmony, for order and for all right things. The white gowns of the marchers, the flowers and the banners are but the expression of the mental attitude of those who work for the woman's cause. Nothing of hardness, or bitterness or rancor, but a beautiful and a righteous discontent with a state of affairs that ought to be changed.

The pageant features of the Washington procession will therefore be as lovely as possible. But the pageant will be but the prelude to the real procession. First will march banner bearers holding a huge banner twenty feet long, in the colors, purple, white and gold, of the Congressional Union. The banner will bear the words: "We demand the passage of the Bristow-Mondell Amendment." There will be ten other banners to be carried by horsewomen at the head of each grand division of the procession. Miss Lena Hitchcock, chairman of the banner committee, is in charge of what the newspapers have called the Congressional Union banner factory, where these and thousands of smaller banners, purple, white and gold, are being made. Each person in the procession will carry one of these small banners, one section carrying white, another purple, another gold, so that the colors will be repeated in various parts of the procession. The different State delegations will, of course, carry their own colors.

After the big banner will ride the grand marshal of the procession, surrounded by her mounted aides. A mounted color bearer who will follow will carry the large purple, white and gold flag of the Congressional Union. Then will follow one of the most charming features of the procession, the children's delegation, white clad and bearing tall sprays of roses, from which will depend green garlands which will be held and carried on the shoulders of the young marchers. Miss Elizabeth Kent is organizing the children's section of the parade, and Mrs. Marie Meltzer Barry will act as marshal. Mrs. Barry's two children will be among the small marchers. Then will come the 1,000 strong chorus which will sing the stirring "Women's Marching Song" composed by Dr. Ethel Smyth, of England, probably the foremost woman composer living today. The chorus will wear white gowns and long stoles of green. They will wear no hats but will have their hair bound with fillets of ivy leaves. After them a band and a color bearer, and then will march the pioneers in suffrage work. Mothers' and home Makers follow. Following the homemakers will march the working women, laundresses, waitresses, paper boxmakers, etc. Business women come next, milliners, dressmakers, clerks in stores, stenographers, department clerks and store keepers. Artists, actresses and writers march next, and after them will come professional women, lawyers, doctors, teachers, professors, college women, and social workers.

After them will come political groups, Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, Progressives, then the Men's League and the Foreign sections. Bands and color bearers will divide the sections of this part of the procession. First in the State delegations will march the women from the ten free States. After them women from the campaign States, and after them the women from the unfree States in alphabetical order. This ends the procession. Arriving at the Capitol, the prelude part of the procession will form on the Capitol plaza. The chorus, the children, and all the color bearers will form on both sides of the Capitol steps. Thus when the resolution bearers arrive they will march across the plaza and up the steps through an avenue formed by their escort of marchers. The great chorus will be sung at this time.

There will be about fifty marshals of the procession, and not all of these have been selected. The following have accepted the responsibility of marshal's positions; Mrs. George Odell, Chief Marshal; Mrs. Marie Meltzer Barry, Children; Dr. Edith Coale, Club Women; Mrs. Mary Kealty Claggett, Actresses; Miss Bessie Barkley, Stenographers; Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell, Pioneers; Mrs. Thomas Stout, Montana Women; and, unassigned, Miss Elsie Hill, Mrs. W. D. Conner, Miss Virginia Arnold, Miss Elizabeth Kent, Mrs. F. J. Snell, Miss Joy Webster, Miss Louise Stephenson and Miss Eunice Hoffman.

Pledges to march are coming in with every mail, and it is gratifying to note the number of distinguished names on the pledge cards. Prof. Isabelle Bronk, who occupies the chair of French Language and Literature in Swathmore College, writes that she looks forward with eager anticipation to marching in a group of women professors, among whom will be Miss Eliza Lord, Dr. Annie Heloise Abel and Dr. Eleanor Lord, the two last named of Goucher College. Miss Margeretta Williamson, one of the research workers for the Department of Labor, and a recent graduate of Goucher College, is one of many prominent social workers who will march. From Salem, Mass., will come Mrs. Mary L. H. Brooks, head worker of the House of the Seven Gables Settlement. Mrs. R. R. P. Bradford, head of the Lighthouse Settlement of Philadelphia will also march. Among noted writers who will march is Miss Zona Gale, who beside being a celebrated writer of fiction, is also a national figure in social service work. She is first vice-president of the Wisconsin Suffrage Association, and chairman of the Civics Committee in the General Federation of Women's Clubs. In the writer's section will be Marie Manning, Anne O'Hagen, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Marguerita Spalding Gerry, Miss Edna Kenton and possibly Miss Elizabeth Jordan. Mr. Wilmer Atkinson, editor and owner of the Farm Journal, one of the leading farming papers of the United States has sent word that he will march in the men's section. In the actresses' section, which is being organized by Mrs. Mary Kealty Claggett, will be Miss Hattie Williams, Miss Fola La Follette, Miss Anna Bussert and others. Miss Louise Stephenson, chairman of the Committee on the Foreigners' Section, reports that a number of foreign-born women, who would be voters in their own lands, have eagerly volunteered to march in the procession. Among these are women from Finland, Norway, Australia and New Zealand. Most of the Scandinavian women will wear their native costumes and will carry the flags of their own countries.

Mrs. George Rublee, who is organizing the cavalry section to serve as mounted aides to the chief marshal, sends word that nearly twenty women have already registered for this section. Among these are Miss Elizabeth Kent and Miss Mary Miller Stabler. Many nurses will march, prominent among them will be Miss F. F. Cle-

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THE NATION-WIDE SUFFRAGE MAY DAY

To Urge Passage of Bristow-Mondell Amendment by Congress — Southern States Join Heartily in May 2d Demonstration
Women Voters of Washington Co-operate

Two weeks more to work for the greatest suffrage demonstration ever organized. Two weeks more to prepare for a demonstration to prove that women can organize, that they can and will act together, that they can bury all minor differences and join hands from one end of the country to the other when a really big and splendid idea is theirs to carry out. What better proof can the men of the Nation require of the solidarity of women? What more will Congress require to convince all its members that women want to vote, that they want the federal amendment, and that they are united in making that demand? The May 2nd demonstration is no mere suffrage holiday, no mere attempt to show the strength of the suffrage movement. It is a definite demonstration of the strength behind the Bristow-Mondell Resolution to write women suffrage into the Constitution of the United States, and to do it now. Let all the women keep that in the forefront of their speeches on May 2nd. Let there be no mistake about the conduct of their mass meetings. Everything should lead up to the resolution, and the people should be asked to adopt it unanimously.

That the women of the South are not indifferent to suffrage will be very apparent on May 2nd. It will also be apparent that the women of the South care a great deal more for their enfranchisement than they do for the doctrine of State's rights. In every one of the Southern States demonstrations of some kind are being organized and it is surprising how many of these demonstrations will be in the open air. A year or two ago the spectacle of a woman speaking to a crowd of men on a street corner would have been deemed revolutionary. It is a novelty in many cities now, but after the second day of May, 1914, it will have become a habit everywhere. The May 2nd demonstration has taken suffrage to the man in the street.

Georgia

The Georgia Woman Suffrage League is organizing a big demonstration in Atlanta. Mrs. Francis Whiteside, president of the League, has for her principle aids Mrs. Emily McDougal, president of the Equal Suffrage Party; Mrs. Woodside, president of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Mary McLendon, president of the State Suffrage Association. Many automobiles have been donated for the occasion, and these, decorated with the State colors, yellow and black, will form a procession, the occupants of the cars wearing white gowns and special suffrage hats. The Governor of the State, the Mayor of Atlanta, members of the city council, Federations of Trades, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, have been invited to attend the rally, which will take place in either the grounds of the State Capitol or Piedmont Park. Speeches by prominent men and women of the State will be made, and the suffrage resolution introduced. Smaller demonstrations have been arranged in a number of cities in Georgia.

Arkansas

In Little Rock a picturesque outdoor rally will be held in the grounds of the old State Capitol, which was built in 1836, the year the State was admitted to the Union. Standing on the old stone porch speakers from all over the State will be introduced. The present plan is to have a large number of five minute speeches, a man speaker and a woman speaker alternating. After the speeches the crowd will cross the street to one of the largest hotels in Little Rock, where a luncheon will be served.

Virginia

The Equal Suffrage League of Norfolk is working hard to make their outdoor suffrage rally as large as possible. Mrs. Jessie E. Townsend president of the League, will carry the resolution passed at the rally to Washington on May 9th.

West Virginia

Parkersburg sends word that preparations for its great suffrage day demonstration are practically complete. The demonstration will take the form of a big mass meeting in the opera house. Governor Hatfield and Congressman H. H. Moss, Jr., who is the Representative from the Parkersburg district, will speak. Another speaker will be Miss Doris Stevens, who is the executive secretary of the Congressional Union.

Rhode Island

Bright little yellow fliers with the full program of Rhode Island's "Votes for Women" week have been issued by the Woman Suffrage Party of the State. The week begins on Sunday, April 26th, when clergymen of all denominations have been asked to preach on some phase of the woman movement. Monday will be Preparatory Day, with preliminary meetings in every district. Tuesday will be Newspaper Day, every paper in the State is asked to give publicity to the movement. Wednesday, Theater Day, ought to be a great success. Every theater and moving picture house is asked to present a suffrage play; to have a suffrage speaker between the acts; to run a moving picture film or in some other way recognize suffrage day. Thursday will be devoted to selling the Woman's Journal throughout the State. Friday is Party Day. Votes for Women parties are in order, and hotels and restaurants are asked to use yellow and white flowers for decorations. On Saturday the week's culminating event occurs, in a great mass meeting in Roger Williams Park, Providence. A children's festival, a May pole dance, music, refreshments, and some good addresses will occupy the afternoon from three to five o'clock.

Wisconsin

Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, president of the State Suffrage Association, writes that while plans for the Wisconsin demonstration are not entirely completed, they are advancing rapidly and successfully. At Milwaukee there will be a large luncheon with speakers of national reputation. At Kenosha it is planned to make May 2nd a suffrage registration day. Suffrage census takers will make a complete house to house canvas of the city, leaving literature and securing members for the association. At four o'clock in the afternoon a big suffrage meeting will be held. Milton Junction will hold a parade, which will culminate in a mass meeting. Superior and Duluth, the sister cities of Lake Superior, will hold an interstate meeting. Park Falls will have a parade, and Oshkosh a suffrage luncheon with appropriate dramatic readings. At Madison, the beautiful capital city of Wisconsin there will be a pageant representing the "Awakening of Women." The Capitol grounds have been secured for the meeting, and the pageant will take place on the steps of the Capitol.

Minnesota

The greatest enthusiasm is being shown in Minneapolis over the plans for the May 2nd parade, which will start from suffrage headquarters and will close with a mass meeting in the auditorium. Prof. Maria L. Sanford, of the Minnesota State University, and Rev. Andrew Gilles will be the principal speakers. A very large delegation from St. Paul will march. In fact the Minneapolis and St. Paul demonstrations will be inter-state affairs. The mass meeting in St. Paul is scheduled for high noon that the Minneapolis women may attend, and special trolley cars have been engaged that the St. Paul suffragists may take part in the Minneapolis parade. The Minneapolis demonstration is in charge of Mrs. Andreas Ueland, who is ably assisted by Miss Josephine Schain, a prominent journalist. The faculty and students of the State University are warmly interested in the demonstration and many have sent in their pledges to march. There will be a large delegation of wage earners, teachers, professional women, writers, social workers, Scandinavian women, Socialists and others. The Men's League will send a delegation.

Arizona

Mrs. Frances Munds, president of the Arizona Suffrage Association, sends word that there will be demonstrations throughout the State in all of the larger centers. There will be many outdoor meetings as well as theater and drawing-room gatherings. The labor unions of the State are showing warm interest and have promised their co-operation in making the day a great success.

Delaware

Under the able leadership of Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles and Mrs. Nina Allender, the Wilmington suffragists are making splendid preparations for the suffrage parade to be held on May 2nd. At present a canvass is being made of stores throughout the city, to secure a half holiday for women employees. From all over the State women are expected to join the Wilmington rally, and posters advertising it have been displayed in railway stations everywhere. The procession will start at the Wilmington station and will proceed down Market Street to the court house, where speeches will be made by Senator John Shafroth, of Colorado, and Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs, of the Congressional Union.

Montana

Miss Mary O'Neill, of Butte, is the active leader of the May 2nd demonstration in Montana. Mass meetings, both indoor and outdoor, will be held in every part of the State.

Nebraska and the Dakotas

Mrs. Draper Smith, of Omaha, president of the Nebraska State Suffrage Association, reports that many mass meetings will be the order of the day in Nebraska on May 2nd. The liveliest suffrage sentiment prevails throughout the State. In both North and South Dakota interest in the May-day rally is very strong. In North Dakota the largest rally will be held in Fargo. Mrs. John L. Pyle, president of the South Dakota State Suffrage Association writes that many mass meetings will be held in her State.

Washington

Women of Seattle, Tacoma, Parkland, Olympia, and other cities of the western coast of Washington, will meet on May 2nd in Seattle where a huge breakfast will be held to arouse the people of the State to the importance of working for the Bristow amendment. Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, president of the National Council of Women Voters, has issued an open letter to women, calling upon them everywhere to observe May 2nd as a suffrage day and to get as much support as possible for the suffrage amendment now before Congress.

Pennsylvania

Miss Emily K. Perry, who, with Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr., is helping to organize for the Philadelphia procession, reports that nurses and doctors are responding splendidly to invitations to march. On April 15 Miss Perry addressed a large group of nurses at the Pennsylvania Hospital Training School. Parade organizers are meeting with friendly co-operation everywhere. A Methodist Deaconess Home has undertaken the organization of a number of trade union groups. Mrs. Harry Lowenberg wife of Dr. Lowenberg, the children's specialist, is organizing the boiler makers' union. The branches of the Woman Suffrage Party, the socialists and individual suffrage clubs are doing good organizing work. It has been practically settled that the procession will form in Rittenhouse Square at one o'clock. At one thirty promptly the procession will march down Market street to Washington Square, where the demonstration will end in a large mass meeting. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale and Mr. Frank Stevens have been added to the list of speakers. A chorus of one hundred voices will sing patriotic airs. From many other points in Pennsylvania have come plans for smaller demonstrations. Mrs. H. M. Fleming, president of the Erie Equal Suffrage League, was a visitor at the Washington headquarters last week, hoping to secure another speaker for the large meeting that is to take place in Erie on May 2nd. The court house will be the scene of the rally, and the hour, five o'clock, has been chosen because it will afford opportunity for wage earners to attend.

South Carolina

Mrs. L. M. Valentine, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, Virginia, has been visiting in Columbia, South Carolina, with the result that an active suffrage league is now in existence in that city. The temporary organization formed by Mrs. Valentine has grown rapidly and now has a membership of over one hundred and fifty. A State suffrage association will unquestionably be formed as a direct result of the May 2nd demonstrations which will take place in Columbia, Charleston, Spartanburg and other cities. South Carolina has been known as the most conservative State in the Union, and it is a wonderful evidence of the overwhelming power of the suffrage movement that that last stronghold of conservatism has yielded.

Wisconsin

It will not be the fault of the suffragists of Superior if their demonstration is not a great success. They have advertised it in a manner worthy of all admiration. They have placed advertising slides in half a dozen theaters and moving picture houses, and have arranged that almost everything that moves on Saturday morning, May 2nd, shall act as an invitation to the rally. Delivery wagons and trucks will be decorated with suffrage colors and posters. The girl clerks in stores will wear large Votes for Women badges all day, and much literature will be distributed. The mass meeting will be held in the Central High School auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 1,200.

The May Second Resolution

At all meetings and demonstrations held on May 2nd, it is desired that the following resolution be passed:

"Resolved, That this meeting calls upon Congress to pass immediately the Bristow-Mondell resolution which is now before it proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to every member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from this State."

The Bristow-Mondell resolution which the Demonstrations over the country on May 2nd and the culminating procession in Washington on the 9th are designed to support, reads as follows:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The resolutions which are passed on May 2d, should be presented to the members of Congress at the conclusion of the suffrage procession in Washington on May 9th, by some delegate appointed by each State for this purpose. If it is impossible for any State to send a representative to Washington for this occasion the resolutions should be sent to Miss Mary Brennan chairman Petition Committee, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C., and she will see that they are presented to the Congressmen on the 9th. tI is planned to have each member of Congress receive on the 9th, a resolution passed the preceding week by the citizens of his own State asking him to give his support to the Bristow-Mondell measure.

SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT REPORTED FAVORABLY TO THE SENATE

The Suffrage Amendment, which was defeated in the Senate on March 19th and reintroduced the following day by Senator Bristow, was reported favorably to the Senate by the Woman Suffrage Committee on April 7th, Senator Thomas making the report on behalf of the committee. Every member of the committee was in favor of the report with the exception of Senator Catron of New Mexico. No minority report was presented.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia raised the point of order that Congress could not at the same session reconsider a measure that had already been acted upon at that session. He continued: "I am not asking for any ruling at present, because I have not objected to the joint resolution going upon the calendar. I think really it might have been made when the joint resolution was first introduced. I expect to raise it when an effort is made to bring up the joint resolution for consideration." The President of the Senate then stated that the point of order did not call for a ruling at that time and the joint resolution was accordingly placed upon the calendar.

This is the second time that the amendment has been reported favorably to the present Senate. It was first introduced on April 7th, 1913, by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, this being just a year previous to the date when the second favorable report was made. The amendment was first reported favorably to the Senate on June 13 after three hearings had been held on the subject. It has been discussed on the floor of the Senate at considerable length since last July when twenty-two men spoke in the Senate in its behalf and three spoke against it, this being the first time that the suffrage question had received discussion on either floor of Congress since 1887. In March of this year, after protracted debate, it was brought to a vote through the insistence of the Democratic leaders in charge of it, though against the will of great numbers of Suffragists, who maintained that a vote at that time was premature.

The resulting defeat showed that this judgment was well founded. The favorable report last week has reinstated the amendment in the same position it held before it was brought to defeat by the precipitate vote on the 19th.

The rapid progress that it has made since it was reintroduced is most encouraging and gives hope that it may pass this session in spite of the injury it suffered by being forced to defeat in the middle of the session.

Suffragists should write immediately to their two Senators, urging them to support the measure, and should do everything in their power to make the May 2d and May 9th demonstrations on behalf of this amendment as great and impressive as possible.

MAY NINTH DEMONSTRATION

Concluded from Page 5

ment, Superintendent of Nurses in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Josephine Kelton, widow of General Kelton, chairman of the Committee on Organizing the Women's Relief Corps Section, expects to lead a large delegation from this organization.

From Philadelphia a very large contingent of marchers is expected. Mrs. Travis Cochran, of the Equal Franchise League, has volunteered to provide the band which will head the Philadelphia section. Branches of the Woman Suffrage Party, and also the Men's League, will send many members. Mrs. Jacob Jaffe and Mrs. Harry Lowenberg, wives of prominent physicians and themselves very well known suffragists and social workers, have sent word that they will march.

Among the speakers for the Belasco Theater meeting is Mrs. Thomas Houghton Hepburn, President of the Connecticut Suffrage Association. Some of the boxes for the meeting at noon on May 9th are still to be had. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the Political Equality League of New York, and member of the executive board of the Congressional Union, has taken a box, as has also Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood, well known both in Washington and Connecticut. Persons and organizations wishing to secure boxes are advised to send in their applications without delay to Mrs. Rose Berrell, 1420 F Street Northwest, Washington, D. C.

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Marchers Will Gather at

MASS MEETING

In the Belasco Theatre, at 12:30 P. M.

The Procession will form at 2 p. m. outside the Belasco Theatre and will start at 3 p. m.

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In the Suffrage Procession
MAY NINTH, 1914

Name .....

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Occupation or State.....

Please send a generous donation toward the expenses of the procession to Mary Morris Lockwood, Treasurer, Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, 1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

For a list of desirable accommodations in Washington, apply to Mrs. Keith Forrest, Chairman, Hospitality Committee, 1420 F Street, Washington, D. C.

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